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From the New-York Statesman.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

No. XLIV.

New Castle-upon-Tyne, 22d. Sept. 1825.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th. inst. we took a post-chaise from Penrith to Carlisle, a distance of eighteen miles. Just before our departure, Lord Montague and family arrived at the same hotel, on their way to Scotland, affording us an opportunity to look at the style of some of the nobility.—The carriage and equipage were neat but not splendid, and nothing very remarkable was observed in the appearance of these noble personages. In leaving the town, the Earl of Lonsdale passed us on horseback, with a servant in livery at his heels. He is a short, thick, round-faced, heavy man, who looks as if his head never gave uneasiness to his body; but for all that, he may be clever.

On a high hill a mile from the road, and two miles on this side of Penrith, stands a circular tower called the Beacon, which has been there for centuries, and was used in the time of the rebellion in giving the alarm to the neighbouring country. It is a conspicuous object, at a circuit of many miles. In climbing the long hill opposite this structure, we had a farewell view of Dunmallet, Place Fell, Helvellyn, and other mountains about the lakes, illumined by a bright sun. Their distant summits, seen in connexion with the woods at the foot of Ullswater, and the town just left behind, made a pretty landscape.

There is nothing peculiarly interesting between Penrith and Carlisle. Towards the east, the prospect is bounded by the purple and desolate fells of Westmoreland, and westward extends a level tract to the base of Saddleback and Skiddaw. All the way, the road rubs over gentle swells of what the English call turnip land, industriously cultivated, but not very fertile, or productive, of the vegetable, to which much of it is appropriated.—It is not uncommon to see fields of many acres covered with the Baga, and other species of the same root, which are extensively used in fattening cattle.

In the course of the afternoon, innumerable droves of beeves passed us, on their way from Scotland to England, to be sold at the autumnal fairs. They were generally black, and of a small breed, seldom exceeding in size two years old in our country. The road was so thronged as to occasion much detention, and render it difficult in some cases, to get past at all. Drove followed drove in such rapid succession, that the drivers only diverted themselves to keep their cattle apart, instead of lending any facilities to the traveller, and the coachman was kept bawling all the afternooon to clear the way.

About ten miles from Penrith on the left of the road, we passed a pretty little sheet of water, called Tarn Wadling, on the margin of which are situated the ruins of Castle Hewin, which was once a regal fortress, possessing great strength and aspect at present is very different from what it was in the time of good King Arthur, as described in the following ballad, by a cotemporary of Chaucer, which from its quaintness may amuse some of our readers:—

"A boone, a boone, O king Athure,
I beg a boone of thee;
Avenge me of a carlish knighte,
Who hath shent my love and mee.
Tearne Wadlinge his castle stands,
All on a hill so hye,
And proudlye rise the battlements,
And gaye the streamers flye.
Noe gentle knighte, nor ladye faire,
May pass that castle wall,
But from that foul, discourteous knighte,
Mishappe will them befalle."

High and Low Hesketh, the only villages on the road, are in all respects unimportant and uninteresting. We arrived at Carlisle about 8 o'clock. Several large cotton factories in the suburbs, three or four stories high, brilliantly lighted up, added to the lamps of the town, produced quite an illumination. But notwithstanding all the light which flashed around him, the blind or stupid coachman was so heedless as to meet breast to breast another vehicle, fortunately without any other inconvenience than disturbing his repose.

On the morning of the 20th. we set about seeing the town with all possible despatch. Its streets, which are sometimes handsome, often close, and generally dirty, breathing all sorts of odours but such as are grateful, were extensively perambulated. A walk to the bridge across the Eden, a noble stone structure which cost £40,000; and thence along the bank of the Castle; standing upon an eminence near its margin, gave us a good idea of the outlines of the town and its environs.—It is situated near the junction of the Calder and Petteril with the Eden, five miles from Solway Frith.

Had not our recent visit to the lakes spoiled for a time the relish of ordinary scenery, a view from the battlements of the ancient castle, on a fine morning, would have afforded us unusual delight; for it is wide, diversified, and picturesque. To the north and east, the hills of Scotland and Northumberland rise in the distance, and to the south our old acquaintances about Keswick once more, bade us good morrow. The Eden is a noble river, sweeping down with a broad, rapid, and majestic current from its inhospitable source in the Cumbrian hills, and watering a fine alluvial tract between Carlisle and the Solway. It rolls close under the walls of the castle, and its banks below present a rich landscape.

Nor is the town itself, the capital of Cumberland, containing a population of fifteen or twenty thousand, and possessing a liberal share of public buildings, by any means unsightly. The two lofty round towers, of a singular form and neatly constructed of red sand-stone, occupying the site of the old citadel, and appropriated to the courts of justice, together with the weather-worn turrets of the Cathedral, built of the same material, give to the town quite a stately appearance.

Besides its location and its eligibility as an observatory, the Castle possesses some interest. It is an ancient fortress, and has its full share of historical associations. At present it is garrisoned by a regiment, which was on drill at the time of our visit. One of the subalterns conducted us over every part of it. He and his wife occupy the room, which was appropriated to Mary, the fugitive and itinerant Queen of Scots, during her residence in this Castle. The apartment has undergone few alterations since. There is the little recess in which she slept—there, the pantry, not for her luxuries, but her allowanced fare, or in the present technicalities of the place, her *rations*--and there, her narrow and darkened windows, looking out upon the Eden. In its best estate, her prison could have furnished but mean and miserable accommodations for a personage, accustomed to palaces and pillows of down; for with the conveniences which have been added, it is now reckoned but indifferent quarters for a corporal or musician.

There was one appendage to this fortress, which was new to me, although it may be familiar to others. For the security of the magazine against the effects of lightning, a well has been dug to the depth of sixty or eighty feet, and the conductor descends to the bottom, being constantly surrounded by water. It doubtless furnishes an additional safe-guard. Most of the accidents, which happen to buildings supplied with a rod, arise from its interruption; or from an inattention to its termination at the ground. The water of this well, though the shaft is deep and narrow, forms such a perfect mirror, that the soldier may adjust his cap by the reflection. A Roman well was pointed out to us, from which the garrison is supplied with water; but there is little except the name to attract attention.

From the Castle, our walk was extended to the Cathedral, which bears the marks of great age, and is highly respectable in its aspect. The order of architecture is Norman Gothic, with turrets rising above the other buildings of the town. Its appendages, for the residence and accommodation of its officers, are neat and convenient, situated around a small park, and finely shaded with trees. The clerk conducted us over the interior of St. Mary's and directed our attention to what he supposed most worthy of notice. It is a fault with all these showmen, which has given us a great deal of trouble, to suppose that only what is new can be interesting to the stranger, and to tell a long story about improvements which have already been made, or are in contemplation, whereas these innovations upon antique structures oftener create pain than pleasure.

Taking little interest in the burden of our guide's information, we inquired of him if there were no monuments in the church deserving notice. Why, he did'nt know, sure; there was one in memory of Archdeacon Paley, and another to Bishop Law, father of Lord Ellenborough, which might afford gratification. The name of a philosopher and divine whose writings are very justly honoured with a place among the classics in our country, needed no eulogium from the clerk, to call forth a tribute of respect and veneration. A plain, white marble slab on the wall, marks the spot where sleeps the author of the admired treatises on Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, and the Evidences if the Christain Religion. On the monument is the following inscription:—"William Paley, D. D. Archdeacon and Chancellor of this Diocese, died May 23, 1805, aged 62."

His two wives rest on either side of him, the last of whom died in 1819.—He left several children, four of whom, if no more, are yet living. One of his sons is a clergyman in Yorkshire, and another a farmer. Both of his daughters married clergymen. He died while on a visit to his native town in Yorkshire, and his remains were brought to Carlisle, to be interred by the side of his first wife. The clerk was personally acquainted with him, and attended his funeral, which was without parade, but occasioned much real sorrow. His old friend remarked, that the docter was jocular in his turn, popular in his manners, and much beloved.

On the opposite side of the same partition, is the monument in memory of Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and father of the late Lord Ellenborough, who derived his title from a little village of that name, near Maryport, on the Irish Sea, where he was accidentlly born, while his mother was on an excursion to that part of the country. The family possess great talents, united with some eccentricities. It is well known, that one of them pushed his fortunes in the United States, where he has acquired some celebrity. Another of them went to Gretna Green, with a dowerless, pretty girl, and was clandestinely married. The Bishop's monument is of white marble, elegantly furnished, surmounted by an emblem of christianity, holding a crucifix, and lamenting the death of the prelate. Beneath is a neat, classical inscription in latin.

Many other ecclesiastical dignitaries repose under the pavement; but none of them were men of much eminence.—There are also many grotesque ornaments and inscripttons upon the walls, which did not appear to be worth the labor of decyphering, although they have furnished subjects for the researches of antiquaries. The arms of the officers of the church are quartered upon the ceiling; and the chair, which is finished with tabernacle work, is handsome, setting off to advantage the large window with stained glass.

After compieting a survey of the cathedral, we made an excursion of a mile or two across the Calder, and thro' the mud, to the southwest part of the town, for the purpose of examining the canal, which connects Carlisle with Solway Frith. In this walk, sections of the ancient walls, by which the town was once enclosed, with gates at the four avenues, were distinctly traced. But the termination of the canal was less easy of discovery, amidst the intricacies of the suburbs. The directions of a little boy upon the road, afforded us more amusement than information. To our inquires he replied, "you *gang doon*, and you *gang doon*, till you come to a house, and you *gang doon*"—thank you, my lad; that will do.

The canal, after going a mile out of the way, was at length reached, and found to be on a larger scale, than any that had been examined in England. Its length, to be sure is short, being only twelve miles; but in breadth, depth and workmanship, it exceeds similar works in this country. In the basin at its termination, several brigs, from Liverpool, were discharging their cargoes. It admits vessels drawing nine feet water.—There are eight locks of eighteen feet breadth, between Carlisle and the Solway. It was constructed by a company, who have a large warehouse upon its margin, and carry on an extensive trade with the Frith, supplying the town with stone for building, and with coals.

In the afternoon, an hour or two was passed in the Academy of Fine Arts, which had been opened a few days previous. The collection contained upwards of two hundred pictures, covering the walls of four apartments. Many of them were from London, sent hither to be examined and sold, if purchasers offered. Some of them were valued at £6,000. Among the number, was a splendid picture of the King, just finished by Sir Thomas Lawrence. We saw the fellow to it at Chatsworth. There is but one more of the same stamp, which belongs to Lord Lowther. In the collection was a pretty illustration of Hawk Shooting, from a scene in Bracebridge Hall. The principal historical painting was Marmion's Mission to Scotland, before the battle of Flodden Field. But it would be endless to particularize.—Nearly all the artists of any merit in the kingdom contributed to the assemblage. The show of statuary was limited and meagre being far inferior to our own.—There was, too, a sad want of arrangement in the collection. Venus and Hercules, Hebes and Gladiators, were all crowded into a small room together; and some of them appeared to have gotten broken arms, broken legs, and broken noses by being jostled. Due allowance should however be made. The proprietor of the hall, who seems to be a clever artist, has but just commenced this department.

The pleasures of the day and of our visit to Carlisle were closed, with going to the theatre in the evening, partly to learn the fashions of the town, but more to see Miss F. H. Kelly, a sister to the one who, I suppose, has been long enough in New-York, and is certainly sufficiently a favorite, to be called our own. She appeared in the character of Belvidera, in Venice Preserved a difficult part, in which, as in poetry, there can be no mediocrity, but which she performed to admiration. Her person is good, her step dignified, her voice has great compass and flexibility, and she catches the true spirit of the author. Her Belvidera was by far the chastest and most powerful specimen of acting I have seen in England. In the parts of Jaffier and Pierre she was tolerably well supported, and the rest was bad enough. The theatre is small, and of rude construction.—There was a full house of genteely dressed ladies and gentlemen. The audience appeared to be discriminating in their applause and remarkably silent and attentive, with the exception of one or two drunken fellows in the pit, who were engaged in a noisy brawl, whilst Belvidera was melting others into tears by her genuine pathos. Gratifying as it would have been, to see Miss Kelly in the character of Jenny Deans, preparation to be off on the day following towards "the Heart of Mid Lothian" rendered it inconvenient to remain at the after-piece, and witness an exhibition of Scottish scenes in anticipation of our visit.

From the Baltimore American.

DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS!

It was only on Friday last that we announced the death of the illustrious JEFFERSON, on the anniversary of our national independence—and it again becomes our duty to communicate to the readers of the *American* intelligence of the same melancholy character, in announcing the death of the venerable JOHN ADAMS, late President of the U. States. He died at Quincy *at 9 o'clock on the afternoon of the* FOURTH OF JULY. The death of these two great apostles of liberty, upon the same day, and that day the Jubilee Anniversary of American Independence, forms one of the most remarkable coincidences upon record. Fifty years ago *John Adams* and *Thomas Jefferson* constituted two of the committee who were chosen from the first congress to the most honorable duty of drawing up a Declaration of the Independence of the then thirteen American Colonies. On the Fourth day of July, 1776, they both affixed their signatures to that sacred instrument—and now, after the lapse of half a century, in the course of which they have devoted themselves to the welfare and happiness of their country, and having both been called by the voice of a free people to the highest office within their gift—they have both within a few hours of each other, gently declined into the sleep of death. But oh! we under such circumstances as these, to lament the departure, of these illustrious men—they died full of glory while witnessing from their death beds, more than the accomplishment of all their labors—more than the fulfilment of all their patriotic prophecies—as, if their immortal souls had tarried for each other and soared together to the world of spirits—as if there was nothing on the earth worthy of detaining them any longer below the skies—as if like two disciplies of freedom, they soared from the fetters and chains of the body into the region of emancipated spirits. Who does not envy such patriots such a death. May we not give to this wonderful event an importance still more imposing, more solemn, more dignified—may we not hope that the nation honored by such a coincidence in the Almighty dispensations, is under the care and favored by the smiles of a superintending, watchful, fostering Providence—that the Deity approves of the cause of Freedom all over the globe, and will in his own good time bring what we trust is the work of his own hands to a glorious and triumphant consummation.

Does not the heart of our first magistrate glow with peculiar emotions, at once solemn, pensive and soothing, when he reflects that on the very day of our first National Jubilee, while he was himself employed in adding his signature to relieve the necessities of one who had with his own father signed fifty years ago the Declaration of our Independence, that they should both on that day wing their flight to the world of immortality together. Let those who make political gain their standard of a statesman, reflect on this spectacle, pause, and ponder.—ADAMS and JEFFERSON were friends—personal friends—they felt none of the low passions that agitate men of little minds—both of them received the highest rewards which it was in the power of their country to bestow—both afterwards in the shades of retirement enjoyed the repose so congenial to their declining years—both amused their hoary pates by the cultivation of friendship and elegant letters—both awaited the great and final change with calmness and composure, and glorious to relate, they both expired on the day of their country's first political Jubilee!

Every man should aim to do one thing well. If he dissipates his attention on several objects, he may have excellent tallents entrusted to him, but they will be entrusted to no good end. Concentrated on his proper object, they might have a vast energy; but dissipated on several, they will have none. Let other objects be pursued indeed; but only so far as they may subserve the main purpose. By neglecting this rule. I have seen Frivolity and Futility written on minds of great power, and, by regarding it, I have seen very limited minds acting in the first rank of their profession—I have seen a large capital and a great stock dissipated, and a man reduced to beggary, and I have seen a small capital and stock improved to great riches.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—

"It will give pleasure to the public to learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Gallatin, has, with a zeal highly creditable to him, devoted the energies of his powerful mind to the rescuing from oblivion, the languages of all the different tribes of Aborigines."

We infer from a conversation with Mr. Gallatin on the subject, that he has embraced the history and customs of the Aborigines, in his enquiries, which were systematically pursued for a number of years. He cannot accomplish the purpose of rescuing the languages of *all* the tribes, but he may compose a very valuable and attractive work out of the materials which he has amassed.

[National Gazette.

JOB-PRINTING
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

From Rio Janeiro.—We have been favored (says the National Journal) with the following extract of a letter, received yesterday, dated U. S. Ship Cyane, Rio Janeiro, May 27th, 1826:

"We arrived here on the 20th inst. fourteen days from Montevideo. Probably you will be anxious to learn every thing in relation to the war in this country, and I know of nothing that would gratify me more, were I placed in a similar situation, than a correct statement of facts concerning the subject which, as matter of course, I shall give. In the first instance, I perceived in the United States papers, that the Patriots were in possession of Montevideo, which is incorrect. It is besieged by less than one thousand Buenos Ayrean or Patriot Cavalry, and garrisoned by between four and three thousand Imperialists, and the mount which commands the city is garrisoned by about one thousand Imperialists.

We left here about nine weeks since, arrived at Montevideo in two, where we stopped two days, took a pilot on board, weighed anchor at midnight, and proceeded with a light breeze up the river. At day-light discovered the Brazilian blockading squadron ahead, at anchor, distant three leagues; consisting of one frigate, four corvettes, four brigs, and six or eight schooners. Cleared ship for action, on our approach, and beat to quarters. Two corvettes and three brigs made sail and stood for us. One of the corvettes, mounting 30 guns, came within hail. Capt. Elliott hailed, and was informed that the squadron was blockading Buenos Ayres, and was requested to send our boat aboard the Admiral's, which Captain Elliott refused to comply with, but offered to receive one from him. In a few minutes, two boats from the squadron came aboard. The officers informed us we could not go up to B. Ayres. Captain Elliott said he was bound there, *and would go up.* The officer asked the Captain if he would go down to the Admiral (distant one mile, at anchor.) The Captain refused. The boats then left the ship. A few signals passed between the Admiral and other vessels, and immediately the corvettes and brigs came within hail. Captain Elliott hailed, and wished to know if they had any more to say. The reply was not distinctly heard. We filed away, made sail, and stood up the river in peace. Arrived in Buenos Ayres in due time. Here we saw the Buenos Ayrean navy, which consists of one ship, mounting 28 guns, one barque of eighteen, three brigs, one schooner, and ten gunboats, commanded by Commodore Brown, a very brave officer, as will appear hereafter. It will be well to mention here that the Brazilians have a squadron in the river of seventy-one sail of pendants, under the command of Admiral Lobos. The blockading squadron is thirty miles above Montevideo, and about one hundred and fifty below Buenos Ayres.—While we were in Buenos Ayres, Commodore Brown, with his ship, barque, and three brigs, got under way, proceeded down the river, passed the blockade, and arrived off Montevideo. A frigate is kept here to guard the port. She slipped her cable, and stood for Brown, and commenced an engagement which lasted three hours. The Frigate was beat in, and took shelter under the lee of a British frigate, and thus put an end to the action. Brown arrived at Buenos Ayres slightly injured. We stopped here ten days on our return, saluted Admiral Lobos, which was returned by nine gun for gun.

"At Montevideo were two frigates just arrived from this place, one forty-four, and the other thirty-six guns. The forty-four is called the Imperatrice, or Empress. On the 25th ult. the blockading squadron came into Montevideo, amounting to nineteen sail, among them one frigate, five corvettes, four brigs, and the remainder schooners. On the 20th ult. at about thirty minutes past 11 o'clock at night, Com. Brown came down with his ship, barque and three brigs, commenced an attack upon the squadron.—The Imperatrice drew his attention, and he gave it to her. Old Lobos, with his squadron, slipped their cables and stood up the river. We weighed, anchor and stood down a short distance, to get out of reach of the shot. The action continued one hour and 40 minutes. At this time Lobos was streaking it off as fast as canvass would carry him. Brown hauled off and stood up the river with little damage; it is said that Brown afterwards took some small vessels. I went on board the Imperatrice in the morning, and took a survey as I pulled around. She was very much cut up in hull, rigging and spars. The commanding officer informed me that the captain was killed, and three men, and eight wounded, but there must have been one hundred killed and wounded at least. Four days after the blockading squadron came down, and anchored at sunrise. Brown was discovered with his little squadron. The admiral made signal—all got under way, the two frigates including, made sail, and stood for Brown, who "went about," and stood up the river. An action was commenced between Brown's single ship and a frigate, which was relieved by the squadron. Brown made off. What I have related are facts: what I have not been an eye-witness to, I have received from men of undoubted veracity. At the time Brown attacked the Imperatrice, she had three hundred soldiers on board.

"When Lobos is asked why he does not engage Brown, he says "Brown has long guns, and therefore the advantage." "Why not run down and grapple in with him—you would certainly have the advantage at least of being superior in numbers?" "*He would board me.*"

Rio Janeiro, May 30, 1826.

"Respecting the political concerns of this country, I cannot say much, as they seem to be involved in considerable obscurity, and precautions are taken to prevent foreigners from becoming acquainted with the real state of things at Court. The intelligence of the death of the good old King of Portugal was brought here by a frigate from Lisbon, and as you may suppose, caused a great sensation among the people. To quiet all apprehensions a proclamation was issued, informing the populace that it was the Emperor's intention to remain in the Brazils, and that his daughter Maria should govern in Portugal under a liberal constitution. I presume such a one as that inflicted on the Brazilians, which has all the shadow, but precious little of the substance of liberality. By the way, talking of free institutions, I think it would be rather hazardous to introduce any thing under the name near to *our cousin*, Ferdinand of Spain, whose fears of that contagion would induce him to establish, by the aid of his good friends, the French, a *condon sanitaire*, upon the borders of Portugal, lest some of his innocent subjects should be again infected with a disease that seems to be *constitutional* in a Spaniard."

The Cyane was about returning to the United States, but having received new instructions by the brig Eliza Reilly, just arrived from Norfolk, was about to proceed again to the La Plata. Her officers and crew were all in good health.

There was no prospect of the termination of hostilities between Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

Dr. Babbitt died on board the Cyane, at Rio, 30th of May, with the small pox—no other person had been attacked with it.

COLOMBIA.—The New York Commercial contains the following letter dated Porto Cabello, June 20, 1826:—

"By the schnr. Rehoboth, captain Ellis, who leaves this port to morrow, for N. York, I have to advise you, that things in this province are far from being settled. We received intelligence at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from Cumana, that Gen. Bermudez was on his march with 10,000 troops, destined to this place. The forces at Carthagena are ordered, and are soon expected here. On account of this intelligence, they have ordered the troops to repair immediately to Valencia to join Gen. Paez. The castle at the entrance of the harbor is doubly manned; and they are using all diligence in preparing the forts at La Baturia, on a small island directly opposite that of the Castle, the battery which guards the city from the outer town, or an entrance from any enemy in that direction.

"A proclamation from Gen. Paez has just arrived, ordering all citizens and those, keeping houses, to turn out with their muskets. The troops will march to Valencia in the course of to-morrow, when the citizens will be obliged to guard the city and man the Castle. On account of this disturbance, Gen. Paez has ordered that no man of war under the Colombian flag shall leave the place without his special orders. We have embargoed here the corvette Urica, the brig Pinchinca, brig Libertadore, and schooner Independencia, with two private armed brigs, the Roman Liberal and Libertadore capt. Bartlett. I think that something serious will be the result in a week or two."

In addition to the above, the Statesman of Saturday evening publishes the following extract from a letter from Carthagena, which we consider very important.

"The Spanish squadron is now off this port. Yesterday they were in gun shot of the batteries, 7 sail, one 90 gun ship, five frigates and a brig. It is presumed that they will attack this place in a few days. They approach the walls every evening. At the present time the Colombians are not able to meet the the squadron, as they have neither men nor officers on board of their ships. They have not men enough in the whole squadron, even to man one of their frigates. They are in a deplorable situation at present. There are not more than a thousand troops in this place, and a great many of the cannon on the walls, not on carriages, are entirely useless. It is rumored that Com. Laborde commands the Spanish squadron, and intends to take the ship of war in the harbor and the place itself."

MONTEVIDEO.—The brig Lincoln at New York sailed from Montevideo on the 17th May. Captain Thomas informs that the Brazilian squadron had been reinforced by two frigates from Rio Janeiro & a new Admiral had taken the command. The squadron sailed on the 15th. with, as was said, positive orders from the Emperor to destroy the Buenos Ayrean squadron at all hazards.

From the United States Gazette.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.—No. 2.

In order more fully to show the justice of our claims against France, it may be proper first to state, that a Convention was concluded at Paris on the 31st July, 1801, between the United States and France, which contains the following stipulations:

Article 1. "There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and peoples, without exception of persons or places."

Article 12. "It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country, to sail with their ships and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) *from any port whatever*, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandize, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both or of either party without opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power or under the several; unless such ports or place be actually blockaded, besieged or invested."

Article 14. "It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties."

Article 22. "It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall *alone* take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties, shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree, shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees to the same."

Such is a part of the solemn compact into which the French Government entered, with this Nation, and how far they have fulfilled it, I shall endeavour hereafter to show.

FITZSIMONS.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Cyane, at Rio Janeiro, to his friend in New-York.

"We arrived on the 1st of March at San Salvador, one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. Words cannot describe its splendor. It is built along an elevated and extensive ridge, commanding a view of the commodious, spacious and noble bay. The houses are generally lofty and built of white marble. In the rear of the city is a lake in the form of a crescent. San Salvador is thus nearly surrounded by water, and by nature almost impregnable.—The fortifications are very scientifically and strongly constructed. During our stay the emperor and his family arrived on a visit to the city. He was received with considerable parade. The Emperor himself has a military air, but the Empress has nothing very recommendable in her appearance. She was on one side of her husband, and his *chere ami* on the other. His little daughter, aged seven years, rode a little in advance. It is said that the Emperor has abdicated the Portuguese crown in her favor.

* * * * * * *

A man of war cannot approach the city of Buenos Ayres nearer than within 15 miles where you lie in about 3½ fathoms of water. The city lies on a flat, cheerless plain, which is bounded by the river. The sea has evidently receded a considerable distance from its old limits.—The population is about 60,000.—Rivadivia, who is at the head of the government, in a man of great ability. I hope he may carry the Republicans safely through their present war with the Brazilians. These latter have thirty sail of men of war, now in the river Plate, consisting of frigates and corvettes. Brown's force is much smaller, yet he attacks them on every occasion without hesitation. On the night of the 28th, he engaged Admiral Lobo's fleet took two schrs. and cut up one of the frigates in fine style, besides killing her captain and forty men.—With a large force, he would easily destroy the Brazilian flag.

We arrived at Janeiro on the 20th of June, in expectation of finding despatches, but were disappointed. Whither our next destination may be, I do not know, but probably we shall touch at the several ports along the coast

We have had the small pox, by which we lost our Surgeon, Dr. W. D. Babbet. The disease, however, soon subsided.

Yours truly, &c."

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Pensacola, to his friend in Norfolk dated 18th June.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know what kind of a country they have selected as a Naval Depot in the Western waters. The Navy Yard, as they have commenced it, is on Tartar Point, about two miles from the sea, and one uninterrupted mass of fine white sand for 30 miles surrounding; notwithstanding which, some much better Indian Corn is produced than can be found in yours or the adjacent county. The indolence of the former proprietors caused them to neglect the cultivation of the soil and this kind of vegetation is found in the gardens which have not been subjected to manure. The Sugar Cane, and Sea Island Cottons have also been cultivated with considerable success.—The Bay is a spacious one, and calculated to contain the whole fleet of the United States, both naval and commercial, being in extent nearly 30 miles, in a direct line, and perfectly sheltered from the sea, by the Island of Santa Rosa, which interlocks with the main land about the Barancas. When Com. Warrington arrived here he did not find any difficulty in getting the *Constellation* in, bringing over the Bar 22½ feet at common high tide. When the *Grampus*, Lt. Com. Cassin, came in, she brought 24 feet by a rough cast of the lead from the channels. The town is in appearance very much like Portsmouth, except not so much improved, and contains about 1200 souls. The Citizens of Pensacola have been very attentive to the offices of the Squadron."

From France.

The packet ship *Bayard*, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st June. The Paris papers are to the 31st May.

The proposition of M. de Noailles, which at our last accounts was pending before the Chamber of Deputies, for an allowance to the French Consuls in the Levant of a sum of money, to redeem Greek Captives, was rejected by a great majority. Out of 300 present not more than 50 rose in its favor. In the course of the discussion (which was curious,) M. de Villele, in opposing the proposition, said, in relation to the Greeks, "diplomacy will "soon put an end to the evils that "are deplored, and will obtain that "pacification which seems so much "desired; the Cabinets of Europe "have not been so indifferent to the "interests of the Greeks as orators "have proclaimed. I venture to "declare this much."

Napoli and Athens are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians. There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of Ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast.—Ibrahim had, according to the Journal des Debats, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and pairs of ears, that the Sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

A letter from Bucharest says, that notwithstanding the feigned submission of the Divan to the demands of the Russian Cabinet, the Turks continue to victual the fortresses on the Danube. The Russian forces are also held ready for a campaign. M. de Minziack was expected at Bucharest, to ascertain whether the provinces had really been evacuated according to the provisions of the treaty.

The death of Canaris, by a cannon ball, in a naval engagement, and the failure of the attempt to invent the fortress of Carababa, by Col. Fabvier, in consequence of the treachery of two of his captains, are confirmed.

The Jubilee was celebrated in New London in a new and striking occurrence which is thus announced in the Connecticut Mirror.

Occurrences of the week.—It is so happened that we spent the last week, and of course the last 4th of July, in New London. It is said that to every good picture there should be three lights, and in our view this "principal of the pyramid." was emblazoned gloriously. The Declaration of Independence was read with *emphasis*. Old Hundred was sung by every body in the Meeting House—and it held on that occasion nearly all the town,—and thirdly, the year of Jubilee was proclaimed at the dinner and the sheriff was directed to open the prison doors and bring in the bill. On this last point we may be allowed to go into particulars. Before the wine was circulated, a gentleman, (Mr. Law.) proposed to the President, (Judge Perkins,) that the company present make a general Jail Delivery of debtors, be the amount of their debts more or less. The motion was carried unanimously, the sheriff was ordered by authority of the President of the day, to open the doors and *bring in his bill.* The bill was passed, and when the first, second and third gentlemen, among whom was Capt. George Rogers of the Navy, had put in $20 each, and others were emptying their pockets, the sheriff rose and told the company that there was enough, or if not, that he would look to the remainder. A committee was appointed to see to a general clearing out, and the debtors were addressed by the President with a delicacy admirably suited to the occasion; for, instead of reminding them that they were free, they were taken by the hand and invited to drink a glass of wine, by which was probably made as many glasses as they wanted.

The U. S. Schooner *Fox*, Lt. Commandant Van Brunt, from Pensacola, which she sailed 27th ult. via Havana, 10 days from the latter, anchored between the Forts yesterday morning—Passengers Lt. Samuel Mercer, and Mr. Pendleton—Officers and crew all well.

The U. S. Ship *Constellation*, Captain Woolsey, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Warrington, was left at Pensacola, all well.

The U. S. Schr. *Grampus*, Lt. Com. Cassin, sailed from Pensacola 19th ult. on a cruise of two months in the Gulf of Mexico, touching at Vera Cruz, Campeachy and the intermediate ports.

The *Fox* has been absent from the U. S. 17 months, during which time she has been cruising on the North side of Cuba, and giving convoy to vessels to Havana and Matanzas. She has not had a man within the above period. Lt. Commandant Stephen B. Wilson, the former commander of the Fox, has been transferred to the *Grampus*.

The Squadron generally have enjoyed excellent health this season.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*

Death of the Empress of Russia. Capt. Dickinson, of the ship Trio, arrived at Boston from Cowes, which place he left on the 21th May, reports that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander, died about the 10th May, on her way from Teganroke to Moscow. This report is probably true. Capt. Dickinson's accounts from Russia being a fortnight later than those received by the way of Havre. The latest dates in the Paris papers of the 31st May, were of 10th May from St. Petersburg; and then it was said that apprehensions were entertained for the life of the Empress.

Cheraw June 2[4]

Corn.—We last week put forth a word in such formidable capitals that we were afraid it would frighten our readers, but we have the best reason for it now than then.—Corn is now selling at *Two Dollars* a bushel.—This article is scarcer and dearer in this market, than it was ever known before. Those who have corn to sell had better bring it to market, for we don't believe it will fetch much any where else. *Flour* is also so scarce and is selling at $40

Spect

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, July 22, 1826.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In compliance with a previous notice, the citizens of this town assembled at the Court-House on Monday last, to take into consideration the inestimable services of our late venerable countrymen, and adopt such measures as they deemed necessary to pay the last tribute of respect and gratitude to their memory. Thursday last was set apart as a day of public mourning. On that day our town presented a scene truly solemn and impressive. At sunrise thirteen minute guns were fired and the bells tolled—at 10 o'clock, the Military, Masonic Society and Citizens formed a procession opposite the City Hotel, and marched through some of the principal streets (minute guns firing and the bells tolling during the time) to the Baptist Church, where a large concourse of persons had assembled. The service was commenced with a solemn prayer by the Rev. Mr. WILEY, after which C. R. KINNEY, Esq. rose and delivered an eloquent and patriotic Address, calculated to kindle in the heart of every citizen sincere regret and veneration for the loss of two of the most distinguished Benefactors of the Republic. All business was suspended during the day, and the vessels in port displayed their colors at half mast..

It is stated in the Norfolk papers that Mr. *Simon B. Merckmuller* of that place was the fortunate owner of Ticket No. 31,320 which drew the Capital Prize of *Thirty Thousand Dollars*, in the Maryland State Lottery, last week; and that he has presented it at the office of Messrs Cohen and received the cash.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth-City, convened at the Court-House on Monday last, *William Martin Esq.* was called to the Chair, and *Lemuel C. Moore Esq.* appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas It has pleased the Great Disposer of human events to take from this world our two distinguished fellow Citizens, THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS, and we being fully sensible of their worth and the debt of gratitude we owe to them for their services in procuring and preserving for our country the blessing of Liberty and free Government—and being deeply impressed with our loss,

Be it therefore Resolved, 1st. That Thursday next be set apart as a day of public mourning; that upon that day the Merchants be requested to close their doors, and the citizens to suspend their ordinary business; that thirteen minute guns shall be fired at sunrise and twenty-four while the Procession is moving, and the bells toll during the firing.

2d. That the Military and the Masonic Society are requested to unite in the ceremonies of the day, and the citizens of the adjoining countres are invited to attend.

3rd. That CHARLES R. KINNEY, Esq. be requested to deliver a Funeral Oration on this solemn occasion, and the Reverend Clergy be invited to unite in a prayer to the Throne of Grace.

4th. That we will wear crape on the left arm 30 days, and that our fellow citizens be requested to do the same.

5th. That a Committee of Arrangement consisting of the following persons, *Gen Wm. Gregory Charles Grice, esq. Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Sam'l Mathews. Isaac N. Lamb, and John L. Ratley, esqrs. Col. Lem'l C. Moore, John Williams, H. N. Williams, T R. Cobb, J. C. Ehringhaus, C. C. Green, Sam'l Jackson, and Wm Moore* be invested with full power to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect; and all expenses be paid out of the funds of the corporation.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth City Star, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary.

WILLIAM MARTIN, *Chairman*,
L. C. MOORE, *Secretary*.
July 18, 1826.

The above committee charged with the direction of the Funeral Solemnities adopted the following

Order of Procession.

The Music with Military in front.
The Masonic Society.
Twelve girls and boys dressed in white with crape on the arm.
The Orator of the day and Clergy.
Committee of Arrangements.
Civil Authority and Citizens.

Good news for Cotton Planters!!

The New-York *Times* of Monday says "we are much gratified to perceive that trade has much improved. The rise in cotton on the other side of the Atlantic, has produced a correspondent effect here, and for the last few days we have had an extra demand for the article." This will be gratifying intelligence to our Southern friends, many of whom have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the sudden depression experienced in the price of cotton last year.

The Tea Case—In the case of the United States against a quantity of teas imported by Edward Thompson of Philadelphia, claimed by Lippincotts & Co. Philadelphia, auctioneers, on which the duties had not been paid, and for which certificates had not been issued, the District Court of the New York Southern District, some time since, adjudged them to be forfeited to the United States. By a writ of error, the case was brought before the United States Circuit Court, and the opinion of Mr Justice Thompson was pronounced on Monday, *reversing* the decision of the District Court, on the point of forfeiture. *Times.*

The following Causes (says the Raleigh Register) have been before the Supreme Court, since the commencement of the present Term. The list will be continued weekly during the sitting of the Court:

WEDNESDAY, the 21st.—The case of *Selby* vs. *Clark*, (appellant,) from Beaufort, was argued by Mr. Badger for the appellee.

THURSDAY.—*Butler and others*, appellant, vs. *Godley admr. of Godley*, from Beaufort. This case was argued by Mr. Gaston for the appellant, and Mr. Hogg for the appellee.

FRIDAY.—*Battle's admr.* plaintiff in error, vs. *Rorke*, defendant in error, from Wake. This case was argued by Mr. Devereux, for the plaintiff in error.

MONDAY, 26th.—The case of the *Attorney General* vs. *Blount*, in Equity, from Edgcombe, was argued by Mr. Gaston for the Complainant, and by Mr. Seawell for the defendant. The Court commenced the hearing of *Falls and others* vs *Torance and others*, in Equity, from Iredell, and the depositions for the complainants were read.

TUESDAY.—The Court proceeded with the case of *Falls & others* v. *Torance*; the evidence was concluded, and the argument opened by Mr. Badger for the complainants, and continued by Mr. Gaston for the defendant.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Badger was heard in reply in the case of *Falls* v. *Torance*.

THURSDAY.—The case in Equity, of *Beatty* v. *Elliot* from Rutherford, was heard, when the testimony was read, and the case argued by Mr. Badger for the defendant.

MONDAY, 3d of July.—*Black of South Carolina* v. *Black et al.* in Equity, from Lincoln, was argued by Mr. Badger for complainant, and Mr. Gaston for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, 5th.—The case of *Henderson and Burges* v. *Stuart*, from Wake, came on to be heard on exceptions to the report of the Master, and was argued by Mr. Haywood for complainant, and Mr. Gaston for Defendant.

Jefferson Fund.—We learn that Mr. Jefferson a few days before his late illness, was pressed for an immediate sum of money, notice of which was received in this city. It gives us no ordinary pleasure to state that the committee of the Jefferson fund immediately placed $7,000 at the disposal of Mr. J. which fact was alluded to by his grandson in a letter received by the committee, expressive of the most grateful feelings, and the receipt of that sum may have calmed the last moments of the venerable patriot. We but reiterate the public voice in suggesting that the balance of the Jefferson fund, throughout the Union, be placed at the disposal of his beloved and affectionate child, Mrs. Randolph, which we believe will be sufficient to purchase the Monticello estate—[*N. Y. Enq.*

FRANKLIN, (Mo.) June 9.

Six or seven new and substantial built wagons arrived in this place on Tuesday last, heavily laden with merchandise, on their way to New Mexico, owned exclusively, we believe, by Mr. Escudero, a native of that country, and who accompanies his valuable adventure. This gentleman has expended a very large sum in the purchase of goods wagons and equipments. This may be considered as a new era in the commerce between Mexico, and this country, and it is probable the example of Mr. E. will be followed by others of his rich countrymen, who will bring hither large portions of their surplus wealth, for the same purpose.

Weekly Summary.

The horse on which Gen. packenham rode at the battle of New Orleans, and upon which the unfortunate commander received his death wound, is now owned by an inhabitant of Hebron, Connecticut.

Only one signer of the Declaration of Independence now survives—our estimable and venerated fellow citizen CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton—been joys good health, and from his habits of regular exercise, and cheerful disposition, it is probabable he will continue for several years to bless and enjoy his domestic and friendly circles.—[*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Relic.—In the procession at Newburyport on the 4th inst. a banner was carried by Col. Timothy Poor, of Amesbury, a revolutionary veteran, which was planted on Bunker's Hill in 1775. Its appearance was truly antique.

Meteor.—A ball of splendid light was seen to pass over Charleston, (S. C.) on Saturday night the 8th inst. about half past 10 o'clock. Its progress was North West to South East. It afforded a silvery but clear light sufficient to read by, for the space of 6 or 7 seconds.

Union Line.—The fare to New York by the steam boat Philadelphia, which leaves Chesnut street wharf every day *at noon*, it is announced, will henceforth be $2 50

The President of the United States arrived at Providence on Wednesday, in the Steam Boat Connecticut, and immediateiy proceeded for Quincy.

The President of the United States has officially recognised *Achille Felix George* Esq. as Sardinian Vice Consul for the port of Mobile.

There have been established, in the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of July, instant four hundred and seventy-three new Post Offices.

Respectable Histories of sixteen of the United States are now extant by American Authors. Another is to be added to to this number.

The honorable Mr Murphy is engaged upon a History of North Carolina.

The rate of insurance at Cadiz, in May, on Spanish vessels to Havana, Porto

Movements of Gen. Paez.—Letters from LaGuayra of 17th ultimo, were received at New-York on Friday last, via. St. Thomas. They state that affairs remained quiet—that Gen. Paez was making exertions to strengthen himself, and that he had levied a tax of $50,000 per month on the cities of Caracas and La Guayra.

U. S. Marines turned Players!—It is stated in the New-York papers of Monday, that "by the kindness of the Commandant of the U. S. Marines, a party of that Corps will appear in the New Historical Drama of Pontiac, or the siege of Detroit written, as we understand, by a Military Gentleman of New-York."

The Committee appointed in New-Orleans to receive subscriptions, for the relief of Mr. Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, give notice in the public papers, that the money collected for him amounts in all to $200 75, which has been remitted for him to M. M. Noah, of New-York.

The Jersey Bank suspended payment on Thursday morning, at their office in the city of New York. The only particulars mentioned in relation to this stoppage is, that when Mr. Rissam, the cashier, went to the office in the morning, he discovered that the money which he expected to find where he had deposited it, *had been removed!* consequently he was compelled to refuse payment, and close the doors.

Judge SMITH is announced in the Charleston papers as a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. GAILLARD, in the Senate of the United States, from the State of South Carolina.

It is stated in an English paper that Mr. Ashton's factory at Hyde, near Liverpool, which contains from 5 to 600 power looms, actually manufactures a piece of cotton every minute in the day. We wish some political economist to solve the question; how long a time would it take one hundred manufactories of this description to produce sufficient cotton stuffs to overstock the market of the world for a century? And when thus overstocked, to what use will the power loom be converted?

A Greek girl scarcely attains her twentieth year, before she exhibits the marks of a premature old age; and all the Grecian women exhibit a matronly appearance, before they enter the marriage state.

There are two sorts of persons which are not to be comforted; a rich man when he finds himself dying, and a beauty when she finds her charms fading.

Nine hundred christian heads are exhibited on the gate of the Seraglio in Constantinople, and the Sultan says he has need of 11,000 more, which he expects to be supplied with from Missolonghi.

Hay is now selling at $30 per ton, and it is found that *flour* is a cheaper food for cattle than hay. It is given as a fact worthy to be put on record, that while the manufacturers of Great Britian are suffering for want of food, the people of Pennsylvania are feeding their horses with flour.—[*Philad. Jour.*

Greek Youth.—The Brig *Romulus*, ALLEN, from Smyrna, arrived at Boston, has brought out as passengers, Gregory Pendicant, Nicolas Prussis, and Nicolos Vlassopoulo, three young Greeks, to be educated in this country.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The recent measures adopted in England for the admission of foreign grain, (for it is to wheat, rye and barely that the term corn is applied in England, where they have not what we call corn) are, we observe, exciting attention in the agricultural parts of our country, and are referred to as likely to affect considerably the price of wheat here.—It may not, perhaps be useless to inquire how far such a result is likely to occur. The purport of the two bills before Parliament we believe to be, of the one to admit for consumption all the warehouse corn now in the British ports, and of the other, to import, if and when, the ministers shall judge advisable, 4,000,000 bush, from abroad. —In proposing the first measure to Parliament, Mr. Canning estimated the quantity of corn in bond at from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 bushels, equal perhaps to four or five days consumption for G. Britain. The additional quantity which ministers may admit, is equal to eight or ten days more. The U. States have never, we believe, exported in any one year over a million and a half bushels of wheat; tho' in the shape of flour; they have exported equal to 6 million bush. Perhaps the average export from all the ports of the Baltic may be estimated at 8 million bushels. Supposing, then that it be deemed expedient by ministers to admit from abroad 4,000,000 bushs. of grain, it appears that much more than that quantity may, taking for our guide the averages of past years, be had either from the Baltic or the U. States. As therefore there will be a competition, great profits can scarcely be calculated on. It must then be inquired what prices may probably be obtained in England, for wheat sent there; and in order to ascertain this, it is necessary to revert to the statements in parliament, of those who favored the admission of foreign grain. It was computed by them, that 64s. sterling per quarter, or 8s. sterling per bushel of 60lbs. for wheat, would be a fair remunerating price to the English agriculturist; and with a view to secure this duty to him, the duty on foreign wheat to be admitted was graduated at 12s. per qr. or 1s. 6d. per bushel. On these data a computation may be founded, by which to govern in some degree speculation from this country. The present price of wheat here is

$1, equal to	sterling,	4s 6d
Add for freight,		1s 0d
Duty in England,		1s 6d
Expenses of shipping and commission on selling,		0s 6d
	Sterling,	7s 6d

But the price to be calculated on in England is only 8s per bushel, having therefore but the chance of 6d per bushel profit against the risk of prices which may fall but which it is the object of the very regulations under which the importation is made to prevent from rising. This general result which is believed to be in the main accurate is presented in the hope that it may spare some disappointments.

The gain in exchange is not computed—it may be set off against possible contingent expenses, which which have not been taken into account.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. accompanied by his son, Mr. John Adams, jr. passed through Philadelphia, on Monday last, on his way to Quincy, the late residence of his venerated father. He arrived in New. York a few minute before 12 o'clock on Tuesday noon—and, stopping a few hours at the City Hotel, left there at 3 P. M. of that day, in the Steam Boat Connecticut, for Boston. Of the sorrowful journey of this distinguished citizen, the Philadelphia National Gazette observes—"The President left Washington on hearing of the increasing illness of his father, in order, if possible, to receive his last breath." Before he arrived at Balimore, he met the melancholy tidings of the day, and there saw a newspaper containing the Boston account. His journey is continued from impulses, that do honour to the filial piety, which has always shone in his conduct."

WASHINGTON, July 12.

As a mark of respect on the part of the government of the United States, for the memory of JOHN ADAMS, we understand that all the Executive offices will be closed this day and that no public business will be transacted.

The General Post Office was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President ADAMS

All the officers in the City Hall, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Orphans Court and Mayor's and Register's were closed on Saturday the 8th, in honor of the memory of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and on Monday the 10th of July in honor of the memory of JOHN ADAMS.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Ships North Carolina, Com. *Rodgers*; Constitution, Captain *Patterson*, and Schr. Porpoise, Lt. Com. *Cooper*, sailed from Gibraltar, 16th May, for the Mediterranean. The Ship Ontario, Capt. *Nicholson*, sailed 28th.

The U. S. Ship United States, Com. *Hull*, touched at Huasco about the 7th April, and sailed to the Southward.

Weevils.—It is stated in an Ohio paper, that if in slacking wheat, elder leaves are strewed over each layer of sheaves, that it will entirely secure the wheat against the ravages of the weevil; it is further stated that if the wheat is threshed and cleaned, and put into casks, and the surface of the wheat covered with elder leaves, it will likewise preserve it. The writer asserts that he has not only saved his own grain by these means, but that all his neighbours who have pursued the same course have been equally successful.

ART OF RIDING.

So rare is it to see a horse well *backed*, so indifferently do most of the citizens of the United States *ride*, so insecure and ungraceful is their *seat*, so ignorant are they of the science of the *menage*, so unqualified to "witch the world with noble horsemanship," and yet so few and simple are the rules for a firm, dignified and naturally *port*, that I am induced to transcribe them from the last work of the "Great Unknown." Let no gentleman vault into the saddle, without recollecting the position of the chivalrous Sir Henry Lee, on his "Exmoor poney."

"The ball of his toe just resting in the stirrup—the forepart of his thigh brought round to the saddle—the heels turned outwards, and sunk as much as possible—his body precisely erect—the reins properly and systematically divided in his left hand—his right hand holding a riding rod, diagonally pointed towards the horse's left ear—he seemed a champion of the menage, fit to have reined Bucephalus himself."

MIKE DRAYTON.

An Irishman observing a pair of enormous long legged stockings hanging in a hosier's window, stepped in & enquired who they were made for—to which the clerk replied, "for no body in particular." "Arrah, honey," said pat, "what a long legged fellow that Mr. *No-body in particular*, must be.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	73	77	78
Monday,	78	88	90
Tuesday,	80	86	88
Wednesday,	80	82	82
Thursday,	80	83	84
Friday,	77	86	90

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

19th, Sloop William & Nancy, Roden, 25 days from Boston, merchandize to A. Williams, A. Fobes, jr and Wm. & H. Moore. Spoke 8th, in Martha's Vinyard Sound, schr. Eliza Richmond, of this port, Richmond master, from St. Croix bound to Boston, laden with rum and sugar; 11th schr. Past Master, Gallop, 8 days from Boston bound to Edenton.

To clear to-day, schr. Experiment, Tripp, for Boston, with staves, sugar and molasses by A. Fobes, jr.

Schr. Mary ———, for Beaufort, N. C. shingles by T. Thompson.

Journeyman Printer Wanted.

A Journeyman Printer of industrious steady habits, who can work at *Press* and *Case* will find employ by immediate application at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

FROM THE SENTINEL.

FORGET THEE? NEVER!

And is it so?—why then farewell,
The fatal word thy heart has spoken,
And I, at last have crushed the spell,
But with it—oh!—this heart is broken!
Yet fare thee well, and while I sigh,
To think that we at last, must sever,
The tear that dims this yielding eye,
Proclaims I can forget thee! never!
Forget thee? Never!

Forget thee!—oh! the fearful thought
Strikes through this breast, so cold & chilly
Like mildew by the foul one wrought,
To blast the unprotected lily!
Still fare thee well—and with thee go,
The bliss I hoped would last forever;
But though thou'st changed that bliss to wo,
Ah! yet I can forget thee never!
Forget thee? Never!

Go, go, and should'st thou ever seek
Another's breast—oh! then remember
That falsehood withers beauty's cheek,
Like flowrets withered by December,
Remember!—'tis a dreadful task,
I bid thee love that heart forever!
Sincerely I this promise ask,
Though I can ne'er forget thee, never!
Forget thee? Never!

And when, in Beauty's smiling face,
Thou see'st of love the tender token,
Oh! may'st thou not the thought retrace,
That all thy vows to me were broken!
For, Henry, be assured of this,
Though doomed from thee and joy to sever!
I love thee, and must love thy bliss,
Since I can ne'er forget thee—never!
Forget thee? Never! H.

THE VALE OF LOVE.

I know a dear and lovely spot,
A scene of sunshine and of flowers,
And gladly would I fix my lot
Amid its shining lawns and bowers.

There rippling waters softly play,
Telling to blossomed banks their tale,
And Music's notes and Pleasure's lay
Glide gaily through that joyous Vale.

Yet think not that in bowers and brooks,
Its best and dearest charm is found;
Oh! 'tis the home of one whose looks
Shed light, and hope, and spring, around.

And were it changed to trackless sand,
Love's magic wand the scene would hail;
And flowers and fruits, the fair land,
Would flourish in that desert vale.

MORAL.

PRIZE ESSAY.

The following essay written by a lady in Providence, R. I. obtain the premium lately offered in Boston for the best original production in prose.

"*Religion's All.*"—The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea. It is never at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be curbed by perpetual disappointment, to send out the desires after some objects beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The object of our wishes are magnified in proportion to the distance at which we view them. As we approach near, the charm is broken, the illusion vanishes. They prove to be but bubbles, which as soon as touched, dissolve into airy vapour. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even success, the most unbounded, does not satisfy us. We weep for more worlds to conquer.

We are so constituted that pursuit is essential to our happiness. Progress to whatever it relates, is in itself delightful to us. There is, therefore, some degree of enjoyment in earthly pursuits; but it is not in *the end* attained, it is in the mere progress toward that end. How vague and evanescent this! how "flickering, feeble, and insecure;" like flashes emitted by a ball in rapid motion, resulting not from any resource in itself, but merely from its contact with other bodies! The soul remains empty—a soul of vast desires, vast energies, and vast capacity! It is as if a man were to spend his whole life in running to a goal, for the mere pleasure of the race—the goal is of no value but to mark the place where he must stop. His race ended, his sand of life run out, he awakes in eternity, and what has he of all the labors that he hath taken under the sun?

Amid this tumult of the mind, this everlasting restlessness of the soul, Religion, benign visitor, heavenly monitor, descends to man. She comes in radiant and alluring form, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, Peace, be still. I will quell the fever of disappointment, by leading you to fountains of living waters. I will point you to the shadow of a great rock in this weary land. Receive me, oh! ye on whom the Son of God has looked with tenderness, and I will direct you to an object of pursuit, worthy your heavenly origin—worthy your nature, but a little lower than that of angels—worthy the inward springs of which you are proudly, yet painfully conscious. You love pursuit;—the object to which I will direct you, is infinite, therefore your pursuit will be endless. You delight in progress—here your progress shall be commensurate with eternity. Your desires are boundless, you shall be satisfied when you awake in the likeness of God. Not only so, you shall frequently be filled, in this house of your pilgrimage, with prelibations of future blessedness. Receive me, and you need never fear what your nature renders so revolting to you, a cessation of hope, expectation, and effort. True, your capacity for happiness shall be filled as soon as you enter on your everlasting inheritance. But that capacity shall be forever increasing, and forever filling with all the fulness of God. Throughout the immortality of her existence, your soul shall be continually expanding her views, strengthening her energies and drinking deeper and deeper of the river of pleasures which flows at the right hand of the Most High."

Such are the boundless offers of religion. All that man can desire, all that his nature can receive, more than his utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of man, and the object by which he is surrounded; his immortal capacity forever seeking, yet forever refusing to be filled from earthly sources; and say, is not this divine religion, in its freeness, its richness, and its boundlessness, to a being thus constituted and thus situated, is it not *all*? View the individual who has embraced her in his inmost soul, and entered on the high and holy course to which she dictates, and then say with an emphasis drawn from *reality*, and not from theory alone, is not *Religion all*? See her disciple a partaker of the ills incident to human nature. He considers himself as "under education in God's school," and whether his divine Master frown or smile, he knows the dispensation is adapted to his present need, and tends alike to fit him for his future inheritance. He regards all events as under the direction of a Being of almighty power, infinite wisdom, and unbounded goodness; and, therefore, whatever occurs, though his favourite scheme be crossed, he meekly says, even so, Father, for so it seemed good in *thy* sight.' What moral grandeur is there in the character of the Christian! Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds,' he can sit, like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet, and secure, for the edifice of his hopes is built on the Rock of Ages. View the Christian as taught by religion to subdue the baneful passions of our nature which are an ever-springing source of wretchedness, within our own bosoms. Instead of suffering the serpent revenge to twine round his heart and nourish itself in the misery of another, he has learnt when he is reviled, to bless; when he is defamed, to suffer. Envy cannot insinuate itself into his mind and corrode his peace, for he is under the influence of the precept, "love thy neighbor as thyself;" and hence, he rejoices in the prosperity of another as if it were his own. Pride does not erect her stately tribunal in his breast, and incessantly wound his self-love, for he is taught to esteem others better than himself. A happy man is he; for, in proportion as he yields to the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well tuned instrument; whatever key is struck it responds melodious notes.

Follow the christian farther, as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils. But religion takes away the sting of death, and despoils the grave of its victory. True, the proud precepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure; but it is divine religion, alone, which can in reality be the strength of his heart, when heart and flesh fail. When the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl is broken, and the frighted soul, finding that the frail edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a dark uncertainty hang over its future destiny, it cannot but recoil in agony and horror. Religion *alone*, by that faith which is the *substance* of things hoped for, can present before it a vivid reality, so that when it launches into the Jordan of death, it finds firm footing, solid rock.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race, renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused, until

"One song employs all nations; and all cry, [us;'
'Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks [tops
Shout to each other, and the mountain
From distant mountains catch the flying joy,
Till nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

At the Canal Bridge, Camden County, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Littleton S. Savage.

July 15.

I OFFER FOR SALE

33 barrels and one hhd. Sugar,
one hogshead Rum,
just received per sloop Providence from St. Bartholomews.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, July 15.

Books and Stationary.

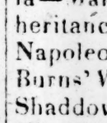
5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.
Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowlede—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, May 13.

NOTICE.



The Subscriber intending to remove from the State, wishes to dispose of his Houses and Lots near Newbiggin Creek Bridge
For a physician or merchant there is no situation in the county more desirable. Any person wishing to purchase can view the property by calling on

Frederick Hoskins.

July 8. *Tf*

Southern Boarding House
IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 65, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad Way opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts, and for pleasantness of situation as a cool, healthy summer residence is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North*; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE:
he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*
Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

FLOUR: Family, Superfine, Fine and ✕ *Middlings*
PORK: Mess, Prime and Cargo

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, April 22

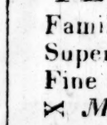
W B MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

FOR RENT.



The Store and Warehouse on Road-street at present occupied by Messrs. *John A. Shaw, & Co.* For terms apply to

John McMorine.

June 17.

Camp-Meeting.

A Camp-Meeting will commence at Newland Camp-ground on the 27th of July 1826 at which the Rev. Henry Holmes will preside, and to which Ministerial attention is solicited.

July 1.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

and

Saddlery Harness Making.

STEPHEN BELT

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Micks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed

Elizabeth-City, July 15. *Tf*

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

WE have recently received from New-York via Norfolk, a variety of Seasonable Goods, which, together with former supplies, renders our assortment very good—It consists in part of the following Staple and Fancy Articles.

4-4 Irish Linen, 5-4 do Sheetings,
8-4 table Diaper,
White and col'd striped silk and linen Drilling,
Plain brown and white English and French ditto,
Bl'k and col'd Circassians and plain Vigonia Cassimere for gentlemens' summer wear,
Blue and yellow Nankeens'
Valencia, Marseilles and toilenet Vestings,
India, German & English silk pocket Handkerchiefs.
Blue and bl'k Cloths, (very low.)
Plain black Bombazetts,
Black and col'd Canton, and black Nankin Crapes,
Bl'k Italian, Canton and gauze Hdfs,
A great variety of common and superfine cambrick Prints,
4 and 6-4 plain jaconet book and cambrick Muslins,
6-4 cotton Cambricks and 4-4 jaconet Cravats,
Black and col'd figured Gros de Naples, and Gros de le Silks,
White, blue, pink and green florence Silks.
7 packages domestic goods, consisting of 3-4 brown and bleached Shirtings,
4 & 5-4 brown & bleached Sheetings,
3 and 4-4 Ticking,
Indigo Plaids and cotton Yarns,
A few doz. Fur Hats, some of which are of superior quality,
Wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards.
10 cases Shoes, among which are Ladies superior thick and thin soaled Morocco and Prunelle (N. York manufacture.) Every description of common morocco and seal skin, with and without heels—mens' and boys' super. calf skin Shoes and Pumps.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Hardware and Crockery, and almost every article in the Grocery line, such as

TEAS: Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson
SUGARS: Loaf, Lump and Brown

Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Sperm and tallow Candles, Holland Gin, French and Apple Brandy, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines, old Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Whiskey, Molasses, &c. &c.—All of which we offer at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, June 15.

Estate of Mark Taylor.

At the June Term 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator to the estate of *Mark* Taylor, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them for settlement within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery. ASA *McCOY, Admr.*

Elizabeth-City, June 24. *Tf*

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first Monday night in every month.